## LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

[By the House Printing Telegraph—Office, No. 21 Wall-st] HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 18, 1855. The Royal Mail Steamship Canada, Captain Stone fom Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst, arrived per at 16:50 this morning.

The Canada reports having passed on 8th July the merican ship Constitution, off Castinet Rock,

The Canada left Halifax at 2 P. M. for Boston where she will be due about 10 o'clock on Thursday

The news presents no feature of special importance.

Lord Ragian was buried on the 3d of July, with all the pomp which circumstances permitted.

There are rumors that Pelissier is about to be super-Since the repulse of the 18th June, the Allies have been strongthening their advances against the Mals-koff, and Pelissier's latest dispatch, dated July 4, says

his works are progressing satisfactorily.

General Simpson telegraphed on the 4th that there
was nothing new since his last accounts.

The main facts have been already stated of the unseccesful attack upon Sevastopol on the 18th of June. The papers per the Canada contain further details,

iscluding the dispatch of Pelissier.

It is stated that General Margan's French Division, es the way to attack the fort on the extreme right, by the Careeving Harbor, commenced the attack prema-turely, and before the other division had taken their ground. Margan fell mortally wounded, and his division being thrown into disorder, the Russians turned their concentrated fire upon the next division as it came up under General Brunet, and shattered Brunet also fell. Orders were then given to withdraw the treops into the trenches, although Gen. Autevane had meantime reached the Malakoff Tower. The retreat was effected with good order but with

meat lose.
When Lord Raglan saw the defeat of the first French Division, he hastily ordered an attack on the ledan, to effect a diversion in favor of the Freach, sthough it was previously intended that the British bould not attack until the French should have cantared the Malakoff, inasmuch as the Malakoff's guns quite commanded the Redan. So far as civilians at a distance could judge, Lo d Raglan's order to attack was a great error, for the British storming party, not being sufficiently strong to cover the works, were repulsed with much slaughter. A curious incident is, that Gen. Eyre, with 2,000 British troops, penetrated into the suburbs of Sevastopol itself, and held possesalon of the houses in one street for seventeen hours, but being totally unsupported he retired at nightfall.

The inference is, that had the assault been general, or externationly planned, the city would have fallen, or The inference is, that had the assault been general, or sytematically planned, the city would have fallen, or at least its first line of defense might have been carried. French letters of June 25 say that the army was full of the Malakoff Tower, and a French battery of 30 gans was nearly completed, in front of the Carcening Bay, to keep off the Russian ships, their fire having tanced much loss on the 18th.

Vienns papers say that Gorchakoff had sent for \$1,000 more men, as he had reënforced Liprandi's army with another division.

The Turks and Sardinians, under Omer Pasha and Gen. Marmora, have made excursions in the lateral

The Turks and Sardinians, under Omer Pasha and Gen. Marmore, have made excursions in the lateral valleys of the Chernaya without meeting resistance. Numerous works of art, captured from the Kerteh Museum, and from Gen. Wrangel's private collection, are on the way to Paris.

Mr. Stow, the commissioner sent by The London Times to the Crimes, to administer the balance of the Hospital Fund, fell sick from over exertion, and "rowline" excluded him from the very hospitals he was aiding. He was carried in a scoroling sun to the church at Balaklava, where he died a victim to official inhumanity.

the church at Balaklava, where he died a victim to official inhumanity.

The Turco-British contingent force, now numbering 6,000 men, is in camp, near Domusdere.

Careful estimates show that this war has already cost half a million of lives, and yet no decisive battles have taken place.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated July 4, states that the town of Nystadt, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and destroyed.

Russian accounts, under date of June 19, say the allied fletilla of 180 guns fired for eight hours against the batteries at the mouth of the Narva without effect, and then sichdrew to Scakar Island.

JUNE 20.—The Allies made a descent on Kotka Island, destroyed the telegraph, and burnt the Government store.

JUNE 21.—Some of the allied steamers took soundings in Nystadt Roads, while others fired some hours on

JUNE 21.—Some of the allied steamers took soundings in Nystact Roads, while others fired some hours on Port Revel without doing any material injury.

JUNE 22 AND 23.—Occasional shots were exchanged between gun-boats employed in-shore and the Revel batteries

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes a correspondence rosp, cling the recent affair at Hango, stating

English of making improper uses of flags of truce ge JULY 5.—The bulk of the allied squadron was off

ENGLAND.

The business before Parliament was not of an im-

portant nature.

Mesers Roebuck and Duncombe had asked for a Committee of Inquiry into the alleged brutal conduct of the police at the Hyde Park demonstration against the Sunday Trading bill, but were refused.

On Friday night Mr. Milner Gibson asked the Government for an explanation as to Lord John Russell's recent conduct at Vienna, in stating, among other things, that Great Britain never contemplated a restoration of Poland and Hungary. Mesers. Cobden, Reebuck and Disraeli, all attacked Lord John, after which the matter was dropped.

the matter was dropped.

General Peel was to move the previous question against Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure.

Lord Elgin, it is said, will be appointed Postmaster.

The magnificent iron paddle-wheel steamship Persis,

of 3,600 tuns and 1,000 horse-power, was launched in the Clyde on the 3d of July. She will be ready to take her place in the Cunard line in October next.

M. Peterson, the Russian Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, was recently discovered on board an Euglish steamer returning from Southampton to Lisbon, he having been on a secret mission in France and England. The American Minister to Portugal, they say, recognized him.

FRANCE. On the 5th July the Legislature voted the loan of 750,000,000 frames. In addition to this loan an increase of taxation is proposed, namely: One-third increase of duy on all spirits: ten per cent on railway passengers and goods, and a new war "decime" of indirect taxatios, is expected will produce 70,000,000

The Emperor's speech has been variously commented on, but on the whole is regarded favorably. The hit at Austria is considered as well merited. It is reported that the Austrian Minister has asked for an explanation.

SPAIN.

A dispatch via Marseilles, dated July 5, states that a rising has taken place in Catalonia. The difficulty is, nominally, respecting the rate of wages. Two manefacturers had been assassinated at Barcelona. The National Guard refused to march, and the Captain-General had shut himself up in the Citadel, with a few faithful troops, whence he sent mediators to the insurgents, who received them with shouts of Vive Espartero.

A Madrid telegraphic dispatch of the 5th says that the insurgents still leid Barcelona.

Accounts from Perpignan mentioned the defeat of a Carliel leader.

The outbreak at present seems more like a riot than an insurrection.

The Correspondent of The London Times says the Spanish Miniater at Paris had a long interview with the Emperor on the State of Spain, and Napoleon had expressed a determination to prevent any attempt to most Queen Isabella.

The Spanish Government is loud in its praise of Napoleon, and contrasts his exertions in the cause of order with Louis Philippe's duplicity. Various indications show that Napoleon is manufacturing political capital in Spain.

ITALY.

In Sardinia much depression of feeling exists on account of the mortality that has befallen the Sardinian troops in the Crimea. Turkey appoints a resident Minister to Sardinia.

The Neapolitan Government is reported to have sanctioned the erection of an hospital for convalences of the allied army at the Baths of Ischia, but this seems questionable.

PRUSSIA.

The King is recovering from his recent indisposition

RUSSIA. Some English papers contain statements respecting revolutionary movements in Russia in favor of Con-stantine as Emperor, but they are manifestly inven-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET — The Brokers' Circular reports a felt amount of basiness at the close of last week, as full prices, but since the arrival of the Africa with favorable advices of the growing crop the demand has been on a more limited scale and pieces of most qualities of American were inwer than on Friday last.

Other circulars mention that there is no pressure in the market, nor any large quantity offering and that the above decline of an i is somewhat brequier, and mostly in qualities below fair. The week's sales amounted to 4,600 baies, including 11,700 on speculation, and 2,500 for export.

Friday's sales amounted to 4,600 baies, including 1,600 on speculation, the market closing tamely at the following quotations, as given by Messre, Brown, Shipley & Co.: Feir Oriesus, 7;d., Midding, 6;e.; Feir Methics 7d., Middings, 65-tide; Fair Upiands, 70., Midding, 6;d.; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 6;26d, 11derior, 4;d.5;d. Some firms quote Fair Mobbles and 1 pands 4;d. Midding, 403,000 American.

Liverpool. Berkedsturyfes Markett. — Messre, Brown, Shipley & Co. report the Corn market quiet, with mod-

vanced to 53/254/.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports moderate sales of Ashes at 30,6231; for Pots and 24,7235; for Pents. Nothing detag in Tar or Turpentine; Spiris dull at 33; Rosin in regular demand; 5,000 bble, soid at 4,11 for common to 8; for good. Line-et Oli in good demand at 41; moderate sales of Pale Rape at 57,6235; Olive Oli in mederate request; nothing worthy of notice in Soal or Cod Oli; Palm in good equest. Quercitron Bark dull at 8,3256. Dyewoods in very seasy demand. Tea and Coffee very dull. Rice—No transactions reported. Sugar in good demand, stock small and evices look the up.

ices looking up STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The Manches

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The Manchester merker was very fast, and prices rather lower. The Indian advices were discoursging, and an unsettled feeling prevailed.

Glasgow Markets.—John Athaya & Co. report Breadstuffs call. Bref Steady. Holders of faces from A moderate business in Pork. Land in demand, and desert.

London Markets.—Meestre Baring Brothers & Co. report a fair amount of business generally. Sugar and Coffee from Bratasylvers cell. India Cork lower. Rice quiet.

Tradewight Strikts will. India Cork lower. Rice quiet.

Tradewight Strikts Tradewinker raing, at 33, 120% in continued good demand at firm prices. Rails 215/82716/; Blue, 2716/; So-tch Pies, 74/274/5. Coffee and Tin in good demand. Spectra edul. Lean steady.

Bus, £710; Sc-tch Pigs, 74/274/6. COFFER and Tix in good demand. SFELTAR dull. LEAD steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Money casy, though not perhaps quite so cheap as before the publication of the Freuch loan. Exchange on Paris had fallen and there had been considerable expert of Good. Comolo closed at 9/4091/j. Dollars, 4/11/24/11/4; Bar Silver, 5/1½; Doubloons, 74/62/14/9; Eaction 76/24.

AMERICAN SECURITIES - Mesers, Bell & Co. report AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Mosses, Bell & Co. report the market unchanged. The supply of State Securities being still about of the demand a good business in Railway donds had been done. United States '68 Bends, 1652107; United States '68 Bends, 1652107; United States '68 Bends, 1652107; United States Stock, 1623106; New-York State Fires, 9799; Pennsylvania Bonds, 25269; Massachusetts Stering Bonds, 31322; Virginia Scriing Bonds, 35, Vir. 6 P cent Rends 18799; Canara Sterling Bonds, 11312; Erie 1st Mortage Bonds, 1013102; Erie 3d Mortage Bonds, 99; Erie Convertible Bonds, 802111

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
rived from New-York 3d, Gullelmo, at Queenstown; Martevane, at Gravesend; 4th, Richard Cobden, Victoria,

garet Evans, at Gravesens, at do.
Arrived from Boston 27th, Dublin, at Copenhagen.
Arrived from Baitmore 4th, Doutchiand, at Dungeness;
Arrived from Baitmore 4th, Deutchiand, at Dungeness;
Helen Miller, off Dover; 3d, Isis, at Helvoet.
Arr. from Chaleston 4th, Columbia, at Havre; Radiant, at Arr. from charlesten dilt. Columbia, at Havre; Raman, Arr. from charlesten dilt. Columbia, at Havre; Raman, Rottness at Liverpool.
Arr. from Savannah dt., darbura, at Gravesend.
Arr. from Mobile 3d. Fratt, at Havre.
Arr. from New-Orleans 3d, Nuremberg, at Havre.
Arr. from New-Orleans 3d, Nuremberg, at Havre.
Slo. for New-York, America A. Z., and Linda, from Liverpool; Fides, from Antwerp; 5th, Neptune and West Point;

om Liverpool.
Sailed for Boston 3d, Raduga, from Deal.
Sailed for Paliadelphia 3d, Grandee, from Liverpool.
Sailed for New-Orioans 3d, Emigrant, from Liverpool.

Mrs. Lachisu. Mr. Oxnard and lady, Miss Anderson, Miss Tsylor. Mrs. Van Winckie, Miss Morasa, Mrs. Janes. Miss Lot and two Misses Dann Mr. Herra and lady, Mrs. and Miss Vancourt. Dr. Gibeon, Capt. Svivates Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Keeiing, Mrs and Miss Farmer, the Rev. Mr. Rennie, Capt. Malbory, Mis. Graham, Mr. Tivelton and lady, Dr. Hamilton Mrs. Donnon. Capt. Thompson, Mr. Freeland and lady, two Misses Freeland, Mrs. and Miss Ward, Miss Oidacre, Mrs. Renne, Mr. Turpis and lady, Mrs. Sonyth, Watt. Harris, McLutyre, Starratt, Stewart, Strusberg, Lambdin, Graig, Chase, Fay, Kell. Geer, Turpes, Kenney, Misses, Hardt, Lawrenco, Fry, Kell. Geer, Turpes, Kenney, Misses, Hardt, Lawrenco, Fry, Kell. Geer, Turpes, Kenney, Misses, Hardt, Lawrenco, Lyen, Carab, Suith, Ledhardt, Burt. Appleton, Sirkpatrick, Sheide, Twoulcott, Jackson as bearer of dispatches, Ellistt, Ratbbone, Cheney, Feott, Shure, Watklas, Rosenthal, McLe 4, Ratbbone, Cheney, Feott, Shure, Watklas, Rosenthal, McLe 4, Henfrew, Cremoniz, Kerask, Mann, Ring, Kohen, Dodd, Delain, Stanfield Koyach, Lagare, Maunine, Mutch, Duncan, Ryhas, Jordon, Steere, Murz, Lenny, George, Lowther Cavansab, Futh, Cronchman, Frankin, Vaston, Swinsen, Walker, Ree, Haye, Golding, Moore, Brown, Gerachy, Barlar, Hillworth, Tinkin, Wilson, Markison, Keith.

## FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BOSTON, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

The story of the bittle girl in New-Hampshire who is charmed with or by black snakes, a spears to be authenticated-so far, at least, that it is certain there is a girl and there are black snakes attendant on her. It is reported, I presume in jest, that Barnum passed through Boston on Saturday, on his way to see the girl and her companions. What if the whole thing be of Barnum's getting up? Who knows? You may remember that last year there was a similar stery in the papers of a little girl in the Westin Missouri or Wisconsin, I think-who was charmed with a black snake which she was accustomed to feed with bread and cake, and which was shot by her father in the presence of the child, who immediately died in convaisions. It was generally considered at the time a clever canard, and I believe there was no serious attempt to support it by proof Perhaps Barnum got up the Western story last year as a prejude to the preduction of the New-Hampshire girl and her tame snake now. These are strange times, however, sid we know not what monstrosities they may bring forth. The snake is a queer they may bring forth. and mystic creature, with a very bad correspendence, and I should not much wonder if he should be permitted to play his part in the spiritual manifestations, or rather infestations spiritual manifestations, or rather infestations which are preplexing the world. In this New-Hampshire case it may be that the snake instead of charming is charmed. The girl may possess something like the mesmeric power of the Eastern snake charmers. Talking of snakes, it is singular that after a set-

tlement of two centuries and a quarter the neighborhood of Boston should yet be inhabited by so formidable and so easily detected a reptile as the rattlesnake. A large one was killed two or three weeks since in Lynn, within ten miles of State st.; and on Sunday last another, four feet long, was cap-tured in Milton, at a less distance from the city, in an opposite direction. Within twenty years two very large ones have been killed in Cambridge within sight of Harvard College. These, however, were not denizens, but travelers in search of "semething to drink;" for it was in an uncommon the time of the common travelers.

"semething to drink;" for it was in an uncommon dry time. A long-continued drouth is apt to bring the snakes from the hills into the low grounds.

Let me tell you a story of a black snake. A student in Harvard College some years ago, while walking in Mount Auburn met a black snake o considerable size, which he attempted to kill. After wounding the reptile so as to disable it, he relented, and instead of killing the snake took it alive to his room in the College. It spon got well relented, and instead of killing the snake took it alive to his room in the College. It soon got well and grew very tame, so that the student was ac-customed to let it nestle in his bosom, and would cometimes carry it with him in that way when he went to walk. When not playing with it, he kept it in the drawer of a bureau, leaving a small aper ture to admit light and air. After some months the student one night slept out of College, and before going away enlarged a little the opening of the drawer of the bureau. The snake contrived to get out, and after probably playing about the room till he was tired, coiled himself into one of his master's boots to take a nap. About daylight a colored servant, who was ac-customed to wait upon the student, make fires, clean shees, &c., but who had never happened to see or hear of the snake, in to attend to his usual duties. After maki fire and clearing up the room he proceeded to clean the student's boots. Flourishing his brush in one band he unsuspectingly thrust the other into the boot which contained the sleeping snake

The startled reptile sprang out and coiled itself about him. The consternation and horror of the ebony gentleman may be imagined. Recovering from his fright, he dislodged the snake which was affectionately trying to nestle in his bosom, and seizing the poker killed it. Not content with this, he threatened to bring an action at law against the student for insulting and outraging him. He took the notion into his head that the occurrence was contrived by the student, and that the color of the snake was a significant and disrespectful allu-sion to his own hue. With difficulty he was pacified and convinced that the affair was wholly accidental. The student has since become a zealous abolitionist, and is well known as an Anti-Slavery lecturer. None of his black brethren in this re-gion would now suspect him of trifling with their feelings by means of black snakes.

To change to a graver subject. I have a very important piece of political news for you, which you can have in advance of all your cotempora-ries. I am authorized to tell you that, although there is no Whig State Committee, there will be a Whig State Conventon. That is resolved upon, and a call will soon be issued, signed by influential names. When and where it will be held is not yet determined. One question to be discussed by it, I understand, is the retention or disuse of the name Whig. I hope it will be considered with the gravity and deliberation that becomes so momentous a topic.

The examinations of Harvard College are about over. The class to enter is already larger by ten over. The class to enter is already larger by ten per cent than any previous class—a gratifying indication of the popularity and high repute of the institution. The examinations of the scientific students were conducted in a very thorough manner, and resulted most satisfactorily. I hear from the highest quarters very warm commendations of the proficiency of the scientific students, and of the eminently satisfactory manner in which they such tsined a rigid and searching test of their qualifica tions. The Lawrence Scientific School is in the most flourishing condition, and this manifestation of its success is made in good time to cheer the dying hours of its generous founder-for I am sorry to say that, in all probability, Abbott Lawrence is on his death-bed.

On the other hand, I hear from good authority disagreeable statements about the manner in which the examinations for degrees have been conducted in the Medical School. I hear, for instance, that a degree has been granted to a student who could not tell what carbonic acid was, but thought it was "an element," and who, in short, manifested n gross ignorance of chemistry, though there is a regular course of chemical lectures at the Medical College. The regulations of the College prescribe that no degree stall be given except to a student who has studied three years with a physician. I am told that, regardless of this, a degree has just been granted to a student who has not even en-

tered his name with any physician.

Such things should not be. The high character of the University in all its branches can only be preserved by an adherence to her established rules and by rigidly insisting on a high standard of scholarship in all who aspire to partake of her

Gen. Wilson is in town, though only yesterday the telegraph gave us a sketch of his speech in Indiana. But the General is active and indefatigable Confound the man," I heard a Know-Nothing
Bunker leader say the other day; "he has at least
"one attribute of Deity—he is omnipresent If
"there is a Convention to-day in New-Hamp
"shire, there will General Wilson be. If there is
"one to-morrow in Ohio, there also will General
"Wilson he. It seems a way that he contribute to

"Wilson be. It seems to me that he contrives to
"be everywhere at once."

It is hardly worth while to say more about Mr.
Eliot, but let me mention as a sign of the times
that the principal Whig papers in the State out of Boston approve his rejection. These are The Springfield Republican, The Lowell Courier and The New-Bedford Mercury.

OLIVER.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND SLAVERY.

The following preamble and resolutions passed the Legislature of New Hampshire at its late session by a

very large majority:

Whereas, Hi- Excellency the Governor has laid before the Legislature the following preamble and reso-

fore the Legislature the following preamine and resolutions. vi2:

Bherens. The right of property in slaves is expressly recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and is by virtue
of nuo recognition paranteed against unitronally action on beball of the General Government; and whereas each State of the
liston by the fact of being a party to the Federal Compact, is
sless a party to the recognition and guarantee aforesaid; and
whereas the citize as of each State are, is consequence of such
citize table, nucer the most sacred obligations to conform to the
terms and tenor of the compact to which their State is a party,
therefore

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ar

Resided. That the opposition of the Northern States to

replift of the Constitution, is grossly violative of eligited fatts, and is a traincreas blow simular at the rights of the South and the perpetuity of the Union.

"A Resolved, That the citizens of the State of Ohio have pursued a course peculiarly unjust and adious in their fanation have lifty to institute in the citizens of the state of Ohio have pursued a course peculiarly unjust and adious in their fanation have lifty to institute in the citizens of an indicatement of repeated and shameliess violations of faw and decency, and in their scale hument of about increases and circulation of inpendix y documents, urging a servile population to bloodahed and rapine; and by reason of the promises at it the duty and the interest of the people of Arhanass to discontinue all social and commercial relations with the citizens of said State, and the interest of the people of Arhanass to discontinue all social and commercial relations with the citizens of said State, and the same is hereby expressly recommended as the punishment of past outrages and a preventive of fur her aggressions.

"A Recoloral, That he Excellency the Governor be, at the is hereby, requested to transmit copies of these revolutions to the flower of the several States and Terriveries of the Union, to be laid before the authorities thoroof, and to our Senators and House of kepresentatives in Congress, to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court concead, as follows: 1. That the Legislature of New-Hampshire expressly and distinctly deny that the Constitution confers upon Congress no authority to interfere with the subject in the States, they do claim that from all territory over which Congress bave the exclusive power of be before they may, and it is their duty to exclude it, over which Congress have the exclusive power of egislation they may, and it is their duty to exclude it, and that the doctrine of the Slave States that Congress

legislation they may, and it is their duty to excluse, and that the doctrine of the Slave States that Congress are restrained from all action unfriendly to Slavery in such territory cannot be austained.

2. Resolved, That the Legislature of New-Hampshire disagree entirely with the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas respecting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and believe that the repeal of said Compromise was uncalled for, and most gross and wanton outrage upon the rights, teelings and sentiments of the people of the Free States, and should be condemsed by every citizen of every State of this Union as a most perficious and treacherous violation of public faith and national hotor.

3. Resolved, That the people of New-Hampshire demand as a right the restoration of said Compromise, and the amendment of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, so called, so as to exclude Slavery from said Territories, and will never consent to the admission into the Union of any State out of said Territory with a Constitution tolerating Slavery.

titution telerating Slavery.

4. Resolved, That while the people of New-Hampshire are ardently and affectionately attached to the Union, and will do all in their power to preserve it consistently with their honor and their rights, they will not, to avoid any crisis, submit to the introduction of Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, consecrated and

not, to avoid any crisis, submit to the introduction of Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, consecrated and set spart to free labor, as those Territories have been for more than thirty years, by the consent of all the States of the Union, nor will they hold themselves bound by any legislative compromise on the subject of Slavery till the Missouri Compromise is restored.

5. \*\*Ecsoired\*\*, That all threats of a dissolution of the Union coming from the Slave States, unless they are permitted to regulate the policy of the General Government on the subject of Slavery, have lost all their terrors with the people of New-Hampshire, and that they are resolved to demand and enforce their rights in every crisis and at any sacrifice consistently with honor and the Censtitution.

6. \*\*Resolved\*\*, That it will be in time for the General Assembly of Arkansas to complain of the legislation of the Free States respecting Slavery when the Slave States shall have corrected their own, and when the lives, liberty and property of the people of the Free States shall be made safe therein.

7. \*\*Resolved\*\*, That the question whether "it is the "duty and the interest of the people of Arkansas to "discontinue all social and commercial relations" with the people of Orbo in consequence of conduct of which they disapprove, is one upon which the people of New-Hampshire are not at this time called to act, and one which they are willing the people of Arkansas should at the for themselves on their own responsibility, having no fears that the people of Orbo in interest by any threats of the kind coming from the State of Arkansas or any other Slave State, and that the people of New-Hampshire hereby pledge themselves to threats of the kind coming from the State of Arkaress or any other Slave State, and that the people of New-Hampshire hereby piedge themselves to the people of Ohio that they will unite with and sustain them in all

constitutional efforts to recist the further aggression

of the Slave Power.

8. Resolved. That his Excellency the Governor be and he here by is requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States and Trittories of the Union, to be laid before the Legislative authorities thereof, and to our Senstors and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before he Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The annexed resolutions passed the House of Representatives of New-Hampshipe at 2 o'clock A. M. on

esentatives of New-Hampshire at 2 o'clock A. M. on the night of the 13th, (the last night of the Session, by a large majority and after an exciting debate, but iled in the Senate for want of time:

whereas, The aggressive policy which has been heretofore pursued by the Slave Power, and more especialby the recent wanton abrogation of a time-honored
compact, by which a vast territory secured to Freedom has been opened to the curse of human Slavery,
evince a determination on the part of that power, at
any and every bazard, to acquire and hold the sugremacy in the government of the United States—to
transform this boasted "land of the free" into a great
slaveholding confederacy; and whereas, in the creat
that is upon us, and in the struggle between the opposing principles of Liberty and Slavery, it becomes
the people of the Free States to take c unsel together,
that they may set in concert upon the great question
which so nearly concerns the interests of all—the Legislaurre of New Hampshire, in response to the comnunication from her sister State of Maine, deems it
her duty to put forth the following declaration of principles: Therefore—

ber duty to put forth the following declaration of principles: Therefore—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, as follows: That in the present struggle, whatever other States may do, N.w.-Hampshire, true to the early policy of the Fathers of this Republic, will be found unfalteringly on the side of Liberty.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the people of the Free States to postpone all differences of opinion upon minor questions, and act unitedly together in demanding the immediace and unconditional restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and in resisting the atmission of any Slave State formed out of territory covered by that compromise.

hat compromise.

Kesore d, that standing upon an issue so clearly Resoured, that standing upon an issue so clearly ight, dearly as New-Hampshire loves the Union the States, no threats of dissolution will have any terms or drive her from her fixed purpose of doing all a her power to restore Kansas and Nebraska to Free-

Mesolved, That in making this issue New-Hampshire is not to be regarded as yielding any ground heretofore contended for; she takes no step backward. 
Therefore, this Legislature declares that the Government of the United States was formed to establish justice, insure comestic tranquillity, provide for the comnon decense, promote the general weltare, and secure
the blessings of Liberty; that the institution of
Slavery is directly opposed to all these ends, inasanuch
as it violates the first principles of justice, is a fruitful
source of douce, ic discord; an element of actional
weakness; trampling under foot not only the rights of
the slave but endangering the liberties of the Free
States; that i is a local and not a national institution,
and it is therefore the duty of the General Government,
wherever it constitutionally may, to exert its power
against its extension, and to rid itself of all connection
with it. To this end we demand:

First, That i o more Slave States or Territory shall
ever be acced to this Union.

Second, The abolition of Slavery in the District of
Columbia.

Third, The unconditional repeal of the Fugitive

Slave bill, and
Fourth, The protection of the people of the territories from the unlawful invasion of Slavery Propagan-

And we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their most strenuous exer-tions to have the principles embodied in these resolu-

tions carried out.

Kesolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Governors of each State with a request that the resolves be laid before the Legislature thereof.

AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION IN NEW-

We condense from The New-Orleans Bulletin the fellowing account of an American Mass Meeting held in that city on the 11th inst .:

in that city on the 11th inst.:

Pursuant to public announcement, last evening assembled on Lafsyctte-squa e one of the largest assemblages that ever met in this city.

Kniely, if ever, have we attended a meeting where a sea of heads stood out so extensively. A fine band discoursed sweet music, and fine rockets ever and announced whizzed away and went up heavenward. At about 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. O. Nixen, who nominated Wm. M. Perkins for President, and a number of Vice Presidents.

Mr. Perkins on taking the chair briefly returned that is for the honor done him, and then introduced the Hon. Charles Derbigny, the candidate of the American party for Governor, who proceeded to address the assembled multituce in a few plain, straightoward, old-fashioned remarks, which were well received.

evived.

He was followed by George Eustis, Jr., who spoke at some length in a strain of fervid eloquence that electrifies the multitude and called forth frequent and thusiastic appliause. Mr. Eustis was succeeded by Charles D. Dreux,

Esq., whose appearance was greeted with applause, and who spoke with great energy and eloquence. He was heartly cheered.

When he concluded, J. B. Walton, Esq., came forward and read the following resolutions, by direction

of the Committee on Resolutions, which were adopted by a 'remendous' 'Aye' from the vast concourse.

\*\*Lessleed, That the Union of the States is the source of our existince, our prospenity and glory as a free and independent people; are that it is the best asfeguard of the rights of the States and the liberties of the chizen.

\*\*Received, That the provisions of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance the rest about the faithfully main sined and executes in a fraterial and national spirit, free from all sectional and union, the prejudices.

executes in a fraiernal and narious spirit, freelies, as and union of prejudices.

Finelies. The while we are determined, at all times, to enforce our constitutional rights on the subject of Slavery, we are not without some reliance on the good sense and patriotism of our Northern brethern; and we hope that the true and conservative men among them will of the malves annul and rebuke the vain and unconstitutional efforts of Nullifiers and ab littonists to opposes and overthrow the Federal laws and to disturb the harmony of the Union.

Therefore, That we are the friends of religious as well as civil flexives, that we are opposed to any political praccription for religious faith, either as to the right of voting or holding office.

inheary, and that we are opposed to any pointing prescription faith, which as to the right of voting or holding office.

headred, That it is against the Constitution and good policy to pract any alien a right to take a part in the government of the country by voting of there as State or Territory.

Londred, That in any future legislation on the subject of Naturalization the vested rights of our citizens should not be impaired, but about remain of full force and vigor.

Londred, That the time has arrived in the history and experience of our country when such a change should be made in the naturalization laws as will insure to America.

E. Resolved, That we cordially approve and ratify the nominations made on the 4th of July by the American Convention of Lausians for State efficers, and hereby pledge ourselves to a unitree and cernest support of the whole ticket.

E. Ecalized, That we beartly adopt and indores the plat form or unnumerum at of the principles put forth by the State Convention on the 4th of July.

Allest Fike was then called for, and that gentleman came forward in obedience to the summons. He received three hearty cheers. He regretted the absence of the Hon. Randall Hunt, upon whom he passed a glewing eulogy. But as he was not present, the speaker was not at liberty to shrink from the duty imposed upon 1 mm.

He then reviewed the action of the Philadelphia

glewing eulogy. But as he was not present, the speaker was not at liberty te shrink from the duty imposed upon him.

He then beviewed the action of the Philadelphia Convention in a clear, logical and masterly manner. He showed that the Convention had pledged itself to the naintenance of the Compromise measures of 1850, and of the legislation that tended to the welfare and honor of the South, in common with the whole country. The Convention had made a platform strong en may be drive off the Arositonists, which the Democratic parry had never done and never will do.

He then spoke of the Catholic test in the Philadelphia Platform, which he disliked, but argued that the platform did flot bind anybody to do anything that is very objectionable. The longest speech he had made in the Philadelphia Convention was in favor of admitting the delegate of Louisians. With the exception of the three lines concerning the relgious test, he subscribed to every word and line in the Platform. He advocated the extension of the term of naturalization to twenty-one years, and came down on the denagonnes of the old effete parties like a thousand of brick.

He occasionally electrified the multitude, who gave vent to their pentup parriorism is oft repeated shought it time to elevate political parties; thought it time for parties not to put up the greatest rascals for office, as had been the case for the last twenty-five years to a great extent. His address throughout was characterized by great ability and a severe logic, and evidently made an impression.

We have seldom listened to a speech containing more

impression.

We have seldom listened to a speech containing more ideas or which dealt more in facts and principles, de-void alike of abuse and flattery. He concluded smid nuch applause. When we left, at about 10 i o'clock, Mr. Hammon had commenced a speech, the crowd still eing quite large.

For a rough estimate, we should think that there

must have been present last evening about ten thou-sand people. The utmost order and good feeling pre-vailed throughout. It was, in fact, a gathering of which any party might be proud. Sam has opened the campaign with a stiff breeze and all sails set. COLD SPRING.—The liquor dealers have removed every sign of the traffic from sight and abandoned the sale entirely. THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

DRUNKARD'S DIRECTORY CONTINUED,-The person those names are given below, after having become sober in prison, where they were placed on arrest for intexication, were brought before the magistrates and

their complaints taken:

Refore Justice Bogart.—Bridget McNamara, No. 12
Greenwich-st., got two glasses of beer at Douoelley's
store in Washington-st.; don't know the number.
Renj-min Norris, a Bostonian, came from Albany on
a boat: got some of his grog on board and drank a
pint of ale in William-st.

John Fleming lives in Pearl st.; don't know the
number in Greenwich-st. where he got his liquor.

Jane Lawer, No. 162 Worth-st., don't know where she
purchased her liquor. their complaints taken:

purchased her liquor.

Mary Case, No. 198 Norfolk-st., is a Know-Nothing

as to where she bought her grog.

John Willimson is a driver on the Canal and a stranger in the City; can't tell where his horn became Patrick McGuire, No. 107 Worth-st., don't know

Patrick McGuire, No. 107 Worth-st., con't] know where he got his gree;

Robert Lewis of New-Rochelle, got his liquor foot of Pike-st.; got intoxicated there; afterward dramk a glass in the National Theater.

Wm. Reddy, No. 43 Laurence-st., drank two glasses in the Shades, Chatham-st.

Before Justice Welsh — Margaret Finney, No. 72 Goerek-st., don't know where she got her liquor. Found by ing in Houston-st., Lee person exposed.

Wm. E. Nungeoser, lives No. 346 Tenth-st., can't tell where he got his liquor; got one glass of brandy at Flannelly's in Tenth-st; don't know whether it was demestic or imported. Fine paid.

demestic or imported. Fine paid.

Henry Romage, No. 901 Eldrige st., only drank beet—lager beer, and it made him tipsy. Thinks he

beet—lager beer, and it made him tipsy. Inlinks he drank it two fast.

Patrick Kline, No. 222 Avenue B, got some brandy in Twenty ninth-st. Don't know whether it was domestic or imported.

Mary Farrell. No. 280 Thirteenth-st., got gin of McCormick, in Thirteenth-st. Don't know whether it was domestic or imported.

Hugh McGowan, No. 1121 Roosevelt-st., got brandy in his own House, so easys the Policeman. Hugh demiss the tharce.

hies the charge.

Michael Dougherty, No. 455 Water-st., got his liquor.

Michael Dougherty, No. 455 Water-st., got his liquor. n several places; cannot tell where Daniel McKellar found drunk in Water-st., his own house: was not very drank. Discharged.

Edward Slaven, No. 605 Grandes., got liquor in Fulton Hotel, Southest, and some more next door to t. The brandy he says was imported. Fine paid.

William Kelly of West Hobokea, don't know where a cot he light.

he got his liquor. Wm. L'aly, No. 10 Jackson-st., can't tell where he got his grag.

James Cunningham, No. 75 Crosby-st., got his lager

James Cunningham, No. 75 Crosby-st., got his layer in Elizabeth-st., don't know the number. Fine phid. George Rosencrans, lives in New-Prospect, N. J., don't know where he got his liquor. Fine paid. Before Justice Branan.—John Wiley, No. 259 Wes Twenty-seventh-st., admitted that he was drunk. Became boozy on brandy at a shoemaker's in Eighthau, near Twenty-third-st.

George Johnson, No. 115 West Twenty-eighth-st., draw to chasses of small heer; only sot one of them

George Johnson, No. 115 West Twenty-eighth-st., drank two glasses of small beer; only got one of them on the corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Eighth-av., procured the other in Jame-st.; it was beer.

Peter Smith, Long Island, drank two glasses of brandy in the vicinity of Peck Slip. Took some activater places, but don't know where; is almost a stranger in this big city.

John Knox, No. 163 West Forty-seventh-st., got some grog at a house near Fulton Ferry; don't know of whom he got it; took other drinks in Eighth-av.

Phitip Linn, No. 97 Sullivan-st., went across to Brooklyn to drink; had three glasses; also took a glass of beer in Roosevelt-st., don't know the number.

Robert Ward, ship El Dorado, stranger in City, and consequently don't know where he purchased his fiquor.

Alfred Davis, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninh-sts., knew he was drunk, but don't know where the liquor came from.

the liquor came from.

Rosanna Taylor, No. 21 Batavia-st., drank liquor in Rosanna Taylor, No. 21 Batavia-st., drank liquor in the private house of a friend.

Francis Alpin, No. 111 Sullivan-st., went it strong: drank liquor in about one hundred places, works up town, down town, and all over the city; don't recollect even one place where he got rum.

James McCulling, No. 151 Hammond-st., drank brancy and beer at a "Dutchman s" grocery in Fourteenth-st. near Fifth-av. Not very drunk.

John Carney, No. 93 East Eleventh-st., swallowed two pints of cider at the corner of First-av. and Twenty-second-st.; drank some beer in the house of a friend.

Margaret Carpenter took a drop at a friend's house in Greenwich-st.; don't know where the liquor came

George Carter, a waiter recently discharged from George Carter, a water recently discated and this last place, was arraigned before the Magistrate, and refused to take oath on the ground that he had once been qualified before her Majesty the Qacen of England, and that was "nuff." He was recommitted until he made up his mind to answer the ordinary questions required in cases like his.

Yesterday Thomas Toynbee, the keeper of a ho'el n Montague-place, appeared before Justice Smith of the Special Sessions, to am wer the charge of selling liquor contrary to law. The day previous an arrangement was made between the Mayor and other parties nterested, by which some of Mr. Toynbee's liquors should be seized and the case brought up and disposed of so as to obtain a decision of the Supreme Court now in session in this city. N. F. Waring and J. M. J. Hadden and S. D. Morris, Esqrs. for the defendant. Counsel for defendant moved that the complaint be lismissed and the defendant discharged on the follow-

First—That it does not appear by the said complaint that any crime or offense whatever has been counsitted by the defendant, because it does not appear by said complaint that the intoxicating liquor alleged to have been sold by the defendant is prohibited by the act under which this proceeding is instituted; because it coes not appear that the liquor so charged to have been sold by the defendant was domestic liquor and not imported liquor; because it does not appear by said complaint that the liquor se alleged to have been sold by the defendant was not liquor the right to sell which in this State is given by a law or treaty of the United States.

United States.

Second—That the provisions of the act under which this proceeding is had are unconstitutional and void. This was overrued by the Court, and counsel for defendant offered to give bail to answer any indict-

ment that may be found.

The Justice refused to accept bail, and demanded the defendant to plead, and he pleaded Not Guilty.

The examination was then proceeded with, and Thomas Matthews of the Mayor's office was sworn. He testified to seeing defendant sell a glass of brandy and a bottle of champagne in his bar-room in Monta gue-place, on the 17th inst., and that the liquors were

intoxicating.

Counsel objected to any proof of the sale by defendant of intoxicating liquor, on the ground that the act under which this complaint is made does not authorize any complaint, oath, or affirmation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and there is therefore no legal foundation for the prosecution to sustain the charge. The answer was admitted, and witness proceeded to

his possession the bottle of brandy from which a glass had been sold, and the bottle of Champagne wire that had been sold, and arrested the def-ndant. On his cross-examination witness stated that Cham-

pagne was an imported article, bought and sold as The defendant was convicted and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and was fined \$50. The liquors

seized were declared forfeited. Counsel appealed the case, and are making every effort to bring it before the General Term of the Supreme Court at the earliest day possible. Arrests for Intoxication .- By the First District Po-

lice, 1; Second District, 1; Third District, 2; Fourth District, 4; Fifth District, 2: Sixth District, 3; Seventh District, 1 .- Total, 14. A man named McAvoy, who was committed to jail

sided in the second story of a house in an alley oppo-posite St. Patrick's Church, Mott-st., New-York, where he had four small children, the eldest not over 10 years of age, with no one to take care of them, the mother being dead. Among all the arrests for drunkenness brought be-

before Alderman Eames yesterday morning for being drunk. When placed upon the stand to testify where they had obtained their liquor their memories be came treacherous and they did not know. They were

fined \$10 each. James Bailey was brought before Justice Jacobs on the same charge, but could not tell where he had drunk. He was fined \$10, which he paid and was die

charged.

The Main's Law.—As far as we are enabled to judge, the hotel keepers in this vicinity seem disposed to obey the law, and we are glad of it, for they will be closely walched, and prosecuted if they violate it. So long as the law is in force it is the daty of every good.

long as the law is in force it is the daty of every good citizen to obey it.

[Sandy Hill (Washington Co.) Herald, I'th.

Dictision or Jestics Moons,...The argument in the suit against Joseph Rau, for selling liquor contrary to the Prohibitory Law, was continued yesterday afterneon. Mr. Leeber speke until 3 o'clock, and was followed by J. W. Stebbius, for the prosecution. This gentleman replied to the objections of Mr. Hunter, contending that the complaint required no venue—that it was not hecersary that the residence of the complainant should be stated in the affidavit—in fact, the argument of the gentleman amounted to this: that any kind of paper, affidavit, or process would answer under the Maine Law. We did not take any minutes of the gentleman's remarks, and can therefore, only give kind of paper, allidavit, or process that an average of under the Maine Law. We did not take any minutes of the gentleman's remarks, and can therefore, only give conclusions, which amount to just what we have stated. Hr. Husen followed for the defense; maximing Mr. Hunter's objection to the form of affidavit, and urging still others. He said the papers had no seed, and though the Prohibitory Law did not say the warrants should be scaled, it was held in commer law that they must be. Again, the place of residence of complainant or defendant was not stated in the affidavit of Mr. Bryan, but it should have been, as in such processings nothing must be left to be presented. Mr. Husen hoped the Court would reject defective papers, so that no delay might occur in getting a decision to the formality of proceedings, it would require more time to get a decision. Justice Moore gave his ceision last evening, sustaining the preliminary proceeding and the constitutionaity of the Law. Defendant then pleaded not guilty, and demanded trial by jury. The case was set down for Friday next, as A. M. [Rechester Union. The case was set down for Friday next, at [Rochester Union.

THE ALDERMEN AFTER THE MAYOR

The Special Committee of the Board of Alderme appointed to investigate the matter of the contracts or raising the ship Joseph Walker, met yesterday afternoon in the room of the Clerk of the Common Council, City Hall. Present, Ald. Ely, (Chairman,) Voorbis and Varian.

The first witness called was James Furey, Street-

Commissioner, who testified in substance as follows: Numerous citizens complained to me of the ship Jo-seph Walker as a public nuisance but I told them seph Walker as a public nuisance but I told them that I had no power in the matter without special direction; I subsequently received such directions from the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, as near as I can recollect; I had done something toward raising the vessel before the Commissioners of Health took any action in the matter; the requisitions for payment were made upon the fund for wharves, piers and alips; I had a conversation with the Mayor prior to the first requisition for \$1,000, on May 5; the second requisition was written twice, but the first copy was destroyed in consequence of a difficulty between the Sheriff and Mr Jones: the copy preserved was for \$3,500, May 29; I have never measured the depth of the warer at the foot of Dover-st.; I have visited the vessel requently before and after Mayor Wood's accession to the Mayor-alty; cannot tell whether I ever heard any person complain of an unpleasant smell there, or whether I have smelt such myself; I do not think myself a judge of such matters; I have seen a sketch of a contract between the Mayor and Mr. Jones; I think it was for \$1,300; the requisitions were drawn almost immediately after the contracts were made; I thought myself entitled to craw them by virtue of my office; I do not know whether any person ever complained of an uapleasant smell about the ship; I do not know that any requisition has ever been drawn for \$1,500 for work on the ship; I do not know who is the owner of the ship, or that the City would be liable for wharfage if I commenced to raise the ship; I do not know the about the ship; I do not know that any requisition has ever been drawn for \$1,500 for work on the ship; I do not know the value of the ship and cargo; I do not know the value of the ship and cargo; I do not know the value of the order of the Commissioners of Health and by virtue of my own office; I do not know the value of the ship and cargo; I will run the risk of any one else claiming it or procuring it in preference to the City; no other officer but myself has p that I had no power in the matter without special di-

no other officer but myself has power to raise the vessel.

The next witness sworn was his Honor the Mayor, Fernando Wood, who teetined in substance as follows: I assume the entire responsibility for the whole transaction; I did not pay the money; I made the contracts with Mr. Jones; seen after my accession to the Mayorality I opened a "Complaint Book," on which complaints were registered from all parts of the City; among these was one against the ship Joseph Walker, while was sunk at the foot of Doverst., as a public incumbrance, and calling for ber removal; I referred the matter to one of the Departments, deeming it to be the proper place for the remedy of the evil, but the complaints were renewed in January, February and March; in April I received a memorial signed with the names of many influential citizens doing business in the vicinity arking to have the vessel remaved; they sup, each that as I had been a merchant immediately in front of the place where the vessel was sunk that I would realize the necessity for her removal and act accordingly; in April the matter was presented to me as a sanilary question, as the vessel was partly loaded for sea with a cargo of grain and cotton, and that as warm weather removal is recorded by very detrimental to public ter was presented to me as a sanitary question, as the vessel was partly loaded far sea with
a cargo of grain and cotton, and that as warm weather
approached it would be very detrimental to public
health; I went down and saw the vessel lying there,
but did not take any extraordinary pains to assortain
the truth of the sanitary complaint; I thought that
the matter warranted immediate action; there was
sufficient in the statements of the sanitary reasons to
give plausibility to the statement; I then sent for the
Controller, toward the last of April; he said that he
thought it was my business to attend to it; I then
held a correspondence with Mr. Furey and others,
which is stready before the public; the Controller
then advised me to take the matter in my own hands,
and I believed myself justified in taking the vessel out;
I then sent for several persons whose business it was
to attend to such things, among these was Mr. Jones,
whom I knew to be particularly qualified to judge, as
he had been in the wrecking business, part of which
was to do the very thing required; I sent for him
solely for the purpose of gaining information as to the
best manner of raising the vessel; I took especial
pains to assure myself that I had full power moder the
law; I discovered that the Mayor is a Health Institution himself, and the power rests in himself, and
he is perfectly soins and independent; to be perectly sure, I laid the matter before the Health
Commissioners, who approved of my course.
I wish it distinctly understood that I was the man who
projosed the matter, and wanted the vessel raised; a
number of bids offering to remove the vessel were re-Commissioners, who approved of my course. I wish it distinctly understood that I was the man who proposed the matter, and wanted the vessel raised; a number of bids offering to remove the vessel were received; there was one conditional bid which was thrown out as informal; the next lowest bid was Mr. Jones's; he consequently received the contract, being the lowest bona fice bidder; so careful was I to secure the City that I took good bonds for \$100,000 for Mr. Jones's faithful performance of his contract; I wish it distinctly understood that if the City loses by the transaction I will pay the money out of my own private pocket; the power is given to the Health Commissioners to remove whatever is detrimental to the public health at the expense of the owners; the City could make the owner of every dead house pay for its removal; and so it could make the owners of the Joseph Walker pay for her removal waen she is a public nuisance; the law gives the Health Officers power to cecide what is a nuisance, and it is nobody's business low they arrive at their conclusions; I removed a four-stery house in Warren st. a few days since because I thought is likely to fail, and I removed the Joseph Walker for a sufficiently good reason; if the hailding had been allowed to fall and persons had

Hennah Conday and Julia Ann Baker were brought

state that after he saw the sale he seized and took into

for ten days by Justice Blatchley, stated that he re-

fore Justices Smith and Curtis yesterday, not one could tell the place where the liquor on which they got drunk was procured. Every one was fined \$10 or committed for ten days.

moved a four-stery house in Warren-st. a few days since because I thought it likely to fail, and I removed the Joseph Walker for a sufficiently good reason; if the building had been allowed to fall and persons had been killed, or the Joseph Walker's cargo had been allowed to become putrid and spread infectious disease. I alone would be responsible; the law gives the Health Officers power to decide what is a nuisance, and I claim to have so decided with all due precaution; a large portion of the vessel was above the water, although statements have been made to the contrary; vain efforts have been made to raise her at a cheap price; I never for one moment doubted that the city would be reimbursed for all expenses for raising the ship; I think that either the Street Commissioner or myself had full power to remove her, and the owners are responsible for the cost; I do not think that Mr. Jones understood that the City was to relinquish all right to sell the vessel and cargo; I did not so understand it; there was no warrant drawn for money until I and the Controller and the Commissioner of Streets had satisfied ourselves that some work had been done; I do not know that there was an agreement with the owners of the ship previous to my contract with Mr. Jones; I should think that the work done to the ship at the time the first requisition was paid might have been done since the awarding of the contract.

The Mayor then gave the Committee numerous references to the legal authority by which he has been guided. He dilated at some length upon the almost absolute powers conferred upon the Mayor in his capacity as the first Health Officer of the City.

The Committee then adjourned.